## MARGINALIA

News item in *Bottom Line*, a paper at Frostburg State University:

"Kathie S. Plucinski has been appointed to the Frostburg State University School of Business, officials announced recently.

"Kathie S. Plucinski has taught at FSU as an adjunct and contractual faculty member since 1986, but was recently granted tenure-trance status."

We all know what *that* is.

■

Sports note in the Ball State University *Daily News:*

". . . Purdue mixed man-to-man defense with a full-court, in-your-shorts type of pressure defense at times, especially in the second half.

"Ball State had 10 turnovers, but most of those came not off individual errors, but directly from Boilermaker executions."

Anything to win.

■

Headline in *Kentucky Kernel*, the student paper at the University of Kentucky:

SENATE ALLOCATES $500
TO HELP SOVIET DISARMAMENT

Cheapskates!

■

Another headline, this one from *Your College*, a newsletter at the University of Cincinnati–Clermont:

LITERACY TUDORS NEEDED

*We're* convinced.

■

Announcement in *The Bulletin* at Luther College:

"The Great American Smokeout is Nov. 21st. Bring ½-1 pack cigarettes to SPO's and receive coupon for Oneota turkey sandwich. Pamphlets and gun for those interested in 'breaking the habit.' "

It can't be *that* bad.

■

Letter to the editor of the Lycoming College *Lycourier:*

"Dear Editor: This letter is not from one particular person but from a whole group of individuals who believe the campus should know about the possible absolution of the field hockey program. . . ."

"We're a Methodist school, but this seems to be overdoing it," a reader writes.

■

From *The Milwaukee Journal:*

"Jobs, more than any other single reason, are why students enroll at the University of Wisconsin–Stout. . . .

"Employers know what they are going to get with Stout graduates, Chancellor Charles Sorenson said. . . .

" 'I have been diligently trying to change the image that somehow technical education is lesser than a liberal arts education,' Sorenson said."

Keep trying. —C.G.

# In Brief

WEIR GALLERY

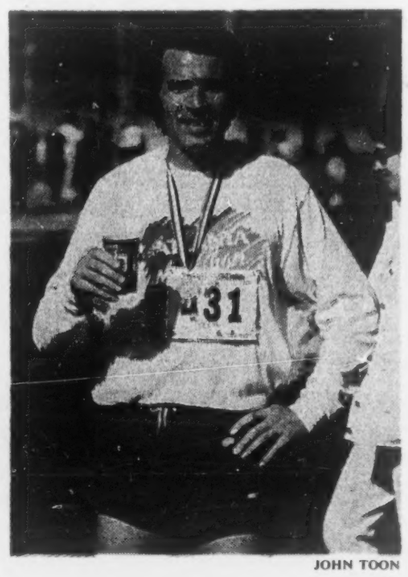
### 'Power of Woman' at Mills College

OAKLAND, CAL.—A seven-foot sculpture of a nude woman, entitled "Victory: Power of Woman" (*left*), has been donated to Mills College by its class of 1990. It is meant to signify students' successful fight against the admission of male undergraduates last year.

The bronze figure was sculpted by a Berkeley artist, Roberta Weir, who is a 1986 Mills graduate. The figure was patterned after an ink drawing of a woman by Ms. Weir that became an emblem of the student protest to keep Mills an all-female college. The figure from the drawing was used widely on banners and placards during the protests, along with the slogan, "Strong women, proud women."

Ms. Weir said the drawing and now the sculpture symbolize renewed confidence in the future of women's colleges. She said she had donated her time to sculpt the figure and the class of 1990 paid about $15,000 for the materials and casting.

The sculpture was dedicated during a campus ceremony, shortly before Janet Holmgren McKay was inaugurated as the college's 12th president. ■



JOHN TOON

### Researcher runs to raise money

ATLANTA—Philip R. Kennedy (*above*) has taken to heart the challenge of scrambling for scarce research dollars: On Thanksgiving Day, he ran a marathon to raise money for his own project.

Dr. Kennedy, a senior research scientist at the Georgia Institute of Technology's Bioengineering Center, has developed an electronic device for implantation in the brain that he hopes will enable disabled people to regain some control of their limbs. Dr. Kennedy raised $1,200 in pledges for his run, which the Georgia Tech Research Corporation will match. ■

### TIAA and CREF relax stand on South Africa

NEW YORK—The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund, saying there has been an "initial dismantling" of apartheid, are relaxing a long-time position that U.S. companies should not do business in South Africa.

At their annual meeting last month, the boards of TIAA and CREF voted unanimously to stop shareholders from filing resolutions urging U.S. companies in the pension fund's investment portfolio to withdraw from South Africa. Since 1987, shareholders have made such requests.

The funds, however, are not pushing companies to strengthen ties with South Africa. An interim policy statement asks them to "take a cautious approach" toward the country "until the negotiating process for a new constitution, with equal voting rights and related political, social, and economic rights, is irreversible."

TIAA-CREF has also reserved the right to reverse the decision at any time. "There have been so many major developments that no one would have dreamt of," says Albert J. Wilson, the fund's vice-president and chief counsel. "But significant human-rights issues still need to be resolved. We're just treading water for a while to see what comes of the negotiations." ■

### Yale graduate students press for union status

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Hundreds of Yale University graduate students staged a day-long walkout last week as part of a continuing effort to force administrators to accept them as a union and negotiate with them.

Union members representing Yale's clerical and maintenance workers joined the graduate students on picket lines (*below*). The protesters numbered about 2,000. The walkout forced the university to reschedule some classes.

The Graduate Employees and Students Organization represents 1,300 of the 2,500 graduate students in arts and sciences. It is affiliated with the Federation of University Employees. The students are seeking, among other things, higher salaries, lower health-insurance premiums, and better training as teachers.

A Yale spokeswoman said annual salaries for graduate teaching assistants range from $2,000 to $13,000. Students have complained that most of them receive only $6,900, far short of the $10,000 they pay Yale.

Yale officials say the teaching assistants are students, not employees, and the university will not recognize their group as a union. The spokeswoman said that Judith L. Rodin, the new dean of the graduate school, had been an advocate for the students. ■

ARNOLD GOLD, NEW HAVEN REGISTER

### Dead infant found at Kentucky university

RICHMOND, KY.—A dead baby was discovered in garbage that had been dumped at Eastern Kentucky University and taken to a landfill. Police are investigating the incident, the second this year in which an infant had been found in the garbage at the institution.

Another baby was found dead in a trash can in April. The baby's mother, an Eastern Kentucky student, was indicted in June on two misdemeanor charges and sentenced to attend counseling sessions for one year.

A coroner ruled that the second infant had been born alive, had been wrapped in a bag, and later died of exposure. ■

### Education Dept. says Emory was too lenient

ATLANTA—The Education Department has concluded that Emory University was too lenient with a law professor who allegedly kissed female students and asked them to his home.

In March, a faculty committee cleared the professor, Abraham P. Ordover, of sexual harassment and charged him with inappropriate behavior. Mr. Ordover, who denied the allegations, resigned in April. The Education Department's Office for Civil Rights told Emory last week that the professor's conduct constituted sexual harassment. A graduate of the law school had filed a complaint with OCR in May. OCR's official findings will be released soon.

Emory is complying with OCR's request that it expand training on issues of sexual harassment. ■

### Corrections

■ A story about the annual meeting of the National Association of Scholars (*The Chronicle*, October 30) incorrectly quoted Gerald Graff, a professor of English at the University of Chicago. In discussing how he teaches Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, the story should have quoted him as saying that it became "painfully clear how cruelly stereotyped Conrad's thinking about the black African is."

■ Because of incorrect information supplied by the College Board, a table of tuition charges included incorrect figures for San Juan College (*The Chronicle*, October 23). Tuition for state residents is $360 this year; the added cost for out-of-state residents is $240. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1991 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

# *More State Leaders Join Drive to Improve Trustee–Selection Process*

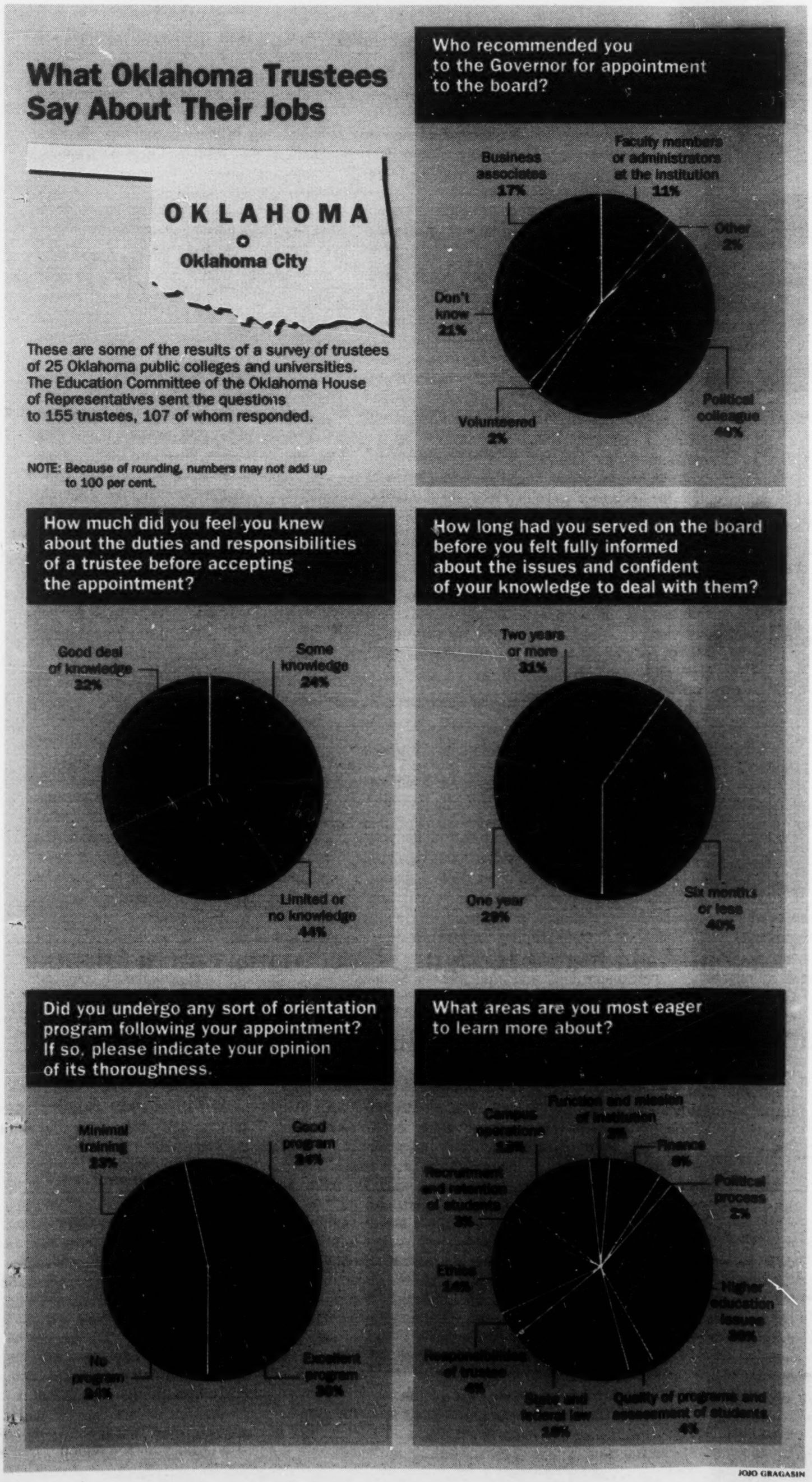
*Continued From Page A1*

ened the selection and training procedures for higher-education board members after a series of financial scandals involving university administrators in the late 1980's.

■ South Carolina lawmakers are examining the selection of trustees, in the wake of a scandal over the financial decisions and personal conduct of the former president of the University of South Carolina, James B. Holderman.

■ A controversy earlier this year about the awarding of a dormitory construction contract to a firm with ties to former Kentucky Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson has prompted legislators to propose a confirmation process for appointees to higher-education boards. Gov. Brereton C. Jones, says he wants to create a advisory board that will help him screen appointees.

Because of a rising number of inquires about governance, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges have asked three states—Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma—to participate in a study of how higher-education board members are selected and make recommendations on how to improve the process. Kansas legislators are gathering information on the confirmation process; Nebraska officials are compiling a list of criteria for selecting board members; and Oklahoma legislators conducted a survey of current board members to determine how much they knew about higher education before their board terms began.


What Oklahoma Trustees Say About Their Jobs
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
These are some of the results of a survey of trustees of 25 Oklahoma public colleges and universities. The Education Committee of the Oklahoma House of Representatives sent the questions to 155 trustees, 107 of whom responded.
NOTE: Because of rounding, numbers may not add up to 100 per cent.
Who recommended you to the Governor for appointment to the board?
Business associates 17%
Faculty members or administrators at the institution 11%
Other 2%
Don't know 21%
Volunteered 2%
Political colleague 49%
How much did you feel you knew about the duties and responsibilities of a trustee before accepting the appointment?
Good deal of knowledge 22%
Some knowledge 34%
Limited or no knowledge 44%
How long had you served on the board before you felt fully informed about the issues and confident of your knowledge to deal with them?
Two years or more 31%
One year 29%
Six months or less 40%
Did you undergo any sort of orientation program following your appointment? If so, please indicate your opinion of its thoroughness.
Minimal training 23%
Good program 34%
No program 24%
Excellent program 20%
What areas are you most eager to learn more about?
Campus operations 3.3%
Function and mission of institution 3%
Finance 9%
Recruitment and retention of students 3%
Political process 2%
Ethics 14%
Higher education issues 20%
Responsibilities of trustees 4%
State and federal law 2.8%
Quality of programs and assessment of students 4%

JOJO GRAGASIN

## Non-Partisan Perspectives

Once state legislators become interested in college boards, they focus on either the selection or the education of trustees, or both.

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., director of higher-education policy for the Education Commission of the States, says it is important for governors to appoint people who embody broad values and who have non-partisan perspectives on key issues. "Without that long-term view, short-term interests tend to dominate," Mr. McGuinness says.

Unfortunately, appointments to governing boards often get lost among the myriad of appointments that a governor must make, says Patrick M. Callan, an education consultant who has been studying boards of trustees for the Association of Governing Boards.

As a result, he says, "We just don't think we're getting the kind of lay governance that higher education needs and that governors want. There's a lot of evidence that governors are somewhat frustrated that higher education is not responding as well as they would like to critical issues."

In their frustration, Mr. Callan says state lawmakers tend to opt for more regulation. Instead, he says they should improve the quality of governing boards by establishing independent panels to help select potential board members.

The example that officials of the Association of Governing Boards like to cite is the Minnesota Legislature's creation of a Regents Candidate Advisory Council. The council recruits, screens, and sets criteria for candidates for legislative appointment to the University of Minnesota Board of Regents.

The council recommends two to four people for each opening on the 12-member Board of Regents after screening them to determine who meets its criteria for serving on the board, which include "an enthusiastic understanding and acceptance of the university's mission," a willingness to commit the time needed for the post, and a willingness to forgo any partisan political activity that could be "disruptive or harmful to the university."

## 'Pretty Pleased'

Janet Lund, staff director for the Legislative Coordinating Commission in Minnesota, says legislators "as a whole are pretty pleased with the process." But Elton A. Kuderer, chairman of the university's Board of Regents, says it is too early to assess the process.

The council has not completely removed politics from the selection process. Retired lawmakers, lobbyists, and politically active community leaders serve on the council. Nominees still must be approved by a vote of the Legislature. Before the council was established, prospective regents literally campaigned for support and lobbied legislators for votes. Now the lobbying takes place after the council has sent its recommendations to the Legislature.

But Mr. Kuderer says: "I don't think we should try to take the politics out. It's essential that whoever serves on the board be aware of the political process, because higher education is so dependent upon the political process."

Some officials say it is impossible to remove politics completely from the selection procedures. Andrew F. Cunningham, assistant director of the Nebraska Governor's Policy Research Office, says "a nominating committee made up solely of people who have eminent records as scholars or as boosters of higher education" might not have credibility with lawmakers.

But, says Mr. McGuinness of the Education Commission of the States, there is a middle ground. Some governors, such as William Donald Schaefer of Maryland, have appointed informal advisory committees to help them select members for college boards. Other governors get directly involved. Colorado's Gov. Roy Romer, for example, personally calls references to do background checks on some potential board appointees.

## Criteria for Selection

In Nebraska, Mr. Cunningham and Larry J. Scherer, the legal counsel for the Legislature's Education Committee, developed criteria for the selection of board members as part of the NCSL-AGB study of governing-board appointments. Nebraska officials say board members should have strong planning skills and an understanding of budgets and the pertinent laws and regulations. Mr. Scherer says: "It's not likely to find someone with all those skills, but you could build a commission that collectively has those skills."

The criteria were used this year when Gov. Ben Nelson made his appointments to the state's newly strengthened coordinating board. Mr. Scherer says copies of the criteria may be sent to local newspapers and community organizations to help them evaluate candidates who must be elected to boards, such as the University of Nebraska Board of Regents.

Mr. Callan says, however, that revamping the selection process is just a starting point. "Regardless of how regents are selected, there ought to be provisions for orientation and continuing education to help people stay updated," he says.

Many states encourage board members to allocate time for retreats and educational programs. The Association of Governing Boards says in a new report that states should specifically appropriate money for continuing-education programs for board members. Lawmakers in Oklahoma went a step further in 1990 when they approved a statutory requirement that all public higher-education board members appointed after January 1, 1991, must complete 15 hours of training within two years of taking office.

Two of the 15 hours must deal with ethics. The rest of the course focuses on board duties, the history of higher education, lay governance, finances, and reviews of academic programs. The seminars are put together by a committee of col-

lege administrators, faculty members, and others. The instruction is offered by a mix of Oklahoma college officials and national experts.

### Requirement Called Beneficial

Even some board members who have experience in governance say the requirement is beneficial. Anne Morgan, a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents who has served on two foundation boards, says: "I think it is just great that we are required to have training as regents. For me, the whole discussion of ethical issues was important. The other thing I found helpful was the analysis of what regents need to be doing in terms of academic planning.

"It was very interesting to see other regents come alive to that issue," she continues. "Making a decision about academic policy is just as important as purchasing the next computer—maybe even more important."

Donald B. Halverstadt, chairman of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents, says: "Over time, the program will definitely improve the quality of the board."

Dr. Halverstadt, a former provost of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, adds: "Historically, the role of regents has been one of looking at a limited variety of topics brought to it and not really one of being active in policy making. Regents today are moving into situations that require a much more in-depth review.

"Any administrator who isn't insecure will welcome a well-trained board because he can speak to the board at a much different level," Dr. Halverstadt continues. "The program is not only appropriate, but it is absolutely necessary at this point in time." ■

## STATE NOTES

- **Michigan holds prepaid tuition in abeyance**
- **Disclosure pact set on Wisconsin nominees**

**Michigan officials decided last week to continue the suspension of sales of prepaid-tuition contracts until financial conditions change and make the program less of a risk to the state.**

At the same time, the board that oversees the prepaid program, the Michigan Education Trust, endorsed a plan by State Treasurer Douglas B. Roberts that the state structure a future sale of revenue bonds that would be attractive to families saving for college.

Sales of prepaid tuition contracts were halted in September, and the MET board has been weighing whether to continue the program.

Mr. Roberts said a small portion of a previously approved $800-million bond issue—perhaps $1-million to $2-million—would be sold in small denominations suitable for people saving for college.

As in many other states that market "college savings bonds," the interest on the bonds would not be subject to state or federal income tax. The MET board has no authority over the bond sale, but Mr. Roberts said its endorsement was consistent with the board's mission of helping families save for college.

Mr. Roberts said the board's endorsement of the bonds did not mean that Michigan was giving up on its pioneering prepaid-tuition program, which guarantees that the contracts can be redeemed for the value of tuition at a state college or university.

But Mr. Roberts said current financial conditions made it impractical to sell more MET contracts because tuition prices were rising more rapidly than projected, while high-yield investment opportunities for the MET trust fund were diminishing as interest rates fall. Proceeds from the sale of contracts are placed in a trust fund and invested.

Mr. Roberts said the state might decide to sell contracts again if it can overturn a 1988 ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that requires the trust fund to pay income tax on its earnings. Having to pay the tax also cuts into the trust fund's earning potential. The state and MET have sued the federal government over the issue, and a hearing that could lead to a decision in the case is scheduled for January in a federal court in Grand Rapids.

The MET board has promised to continue to honor the 55,000 contracts that have already been sold.

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

■

**The University of Wisconsin System and six of the state's newspapers have resolved a dispute over the release of information on candidates for top university positions.**

Until January 1, 1995, the university system and the newspapers will adhere to a voluntary open-records policy under which the university system will release the names of all applicants and nominees without differentiating between finalists and semifinalists or those who have been called in for an interview and those who have not.

In exchange, the six newspapers and the Wisconsin Freedom of Information Council waived their right to request other search-related documents, such as lists of semifinalists who will be interviewed. The university system and the newspapers have been engaged in an increasingly harsh battle over the extent to which the state's open-records law applies to job searches.

University officials said the agreement achieved the board's goal of balancing the public right to information, the applicant's need for confidentiality, and the system's responsibility to recruit quality candidates.

To initiate the agreement, system officials agreed to provide the names and addresses of all applicants and nominees for 13 senior administrative positions. The positions, including the deans of the law, business, and education schools at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, were named in a 1990 lawsuit filed by the newspapers to challenge the board's refusal to release information.

—MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

'COLLIDING FREIGHT TRAINS'

# *Congress Fails to Clear Up Issue of Crime Reports*

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

When Congress failed to pass anti-crime legislation last month, it left colleges wondering whether they could release campus crime reports to the public. Some campuses are now releasing the reports while others are refusing to do so.

The Education Department and journalism groups have pushed Congress to enact legislation stating that a 1974 privacy-protection law, known as the Buckley Amendment, does not apply to campus crime reports. The House and Senate both passed versions of a mammoth bill to fight crime that would do so, but a compromise version of the legislation was blocked in the Senate after President Bush threatened to veto it.

The President's veto threat focused on provisions of the bill that dealt with the death penalty and the rights of criminal defendants.

### Back to the Courts

With no prospects for the legislation this year, the controversy over campus crime reports has returned to the courts. A federal court in Missouri and a state court in Arkansas have ruled that the Buckley Amendment does not apply to campus crime reports. But the Education Department has refused to change its interpretation of the law, which is that the department could deny federal funds to any college that releases the names of students contained in campus police records, unless the student consents.

Journalists and the judges in Missouri and Arkansas have said that the privacy law applies only to academic records and that the Education Department is misinterpreting it. The controversy has grown in the last two years as interest in campus crime has prompted more journalists to seek records kept by campus-police officials. Most such documents are covered by state open-records laws.

Since many colleges have said they will not release the records for fear of having the Education Department cut off funds, journalists have gone to federal court in the District of Columbia to seek an injunction against the department to keep it from taking action against colleges that release the documents. A federal judge granted a temporary injunction last month.

Journalists now say colleges have no reason to withhold the documents. Gwendolyn Coley, a reporter for *The Anniston Star* who covers crime at Jacksonville State University, said: "I could understand the university's taking the position that they would not release the names when they were subject to losing millions of dollars, but I don't see how they can justifiably not release the names now because the threat no longer hangs over them."

University officials turned down Ms. Coley's requests for crime reports last week, even after she told them of the injunction against the Education Department. Unless the Education Department tells the university to release the information, it will not do so, said Bascom Woodward, vice-president for student affairs. "We would welcome something from the Education Department one way or another," he said.

### Some Fears Are Eased

Other universities are withholding the information, but are relying on their own lawyers to determine what to do. Salem State College turned down a request from *The Salem State Log* for crime records, pending a decision by college lawyers.

At other campuses, officials say the injunction has eased their fears and that they are now releasing complete crime reports. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville said in a statement: "The university may now treat student law enforcement records like all other law enforcement records without jeopardizing federal funding."

### Looking at Old Records

Sam Cristy, editor of *The Daily Beacon*, the student newspaper at Knoxville, said student reporters were now looking at as many old police records as possible to prepare stories on how to make the campus safer.

Colorado State University has also started to release campus crime reports. Brian A. Snow, the university's general counsel, said that he was pleased with the injunction against the Education Department. He said that universities were in the awkward situation of having to determine whether to follow a federal agency's directives or a state law.

"We were caught between two orders that collided like freight trains," he said.

The Student Press Law Center has called on the Education Department to clarify the situation further by sending a letter to colleges telling them that they need not follow the department's interpretation of the law. Said Mike Hiestand, a lawyer for the center: "If they are sincere about changing the law, it would certainly help things if they would send out a letter. I think the ball is in the Education Department's court."

A spokeswoman for the department said it had no plans to send out a letter. She said: "Our posture is still that we agree that the Buckley Amendment needs to be changed legislatively and that we will work with Congress." ■

# Student-Aid Official Resigned Over Management Dispute

*Continued From Page A23*

approved of the parts of his reorganization plan that called for adding and redistributing resources. "He has boundless optimism and enthusiasm that you can get things done through the organization the way that it exists, and I want more resources at my own immediate control," Mr. Farrell said.

Mr. Kearns said through a spokeswoman that he was "very surprised" by Mr. Farrell's remarks. He said he considered their differences to be "minor."

### Comments Cause Concern

Mr. Farrell's comments caused concern among some aides on Capitol Hill. They worried that the Education Department might not be willing to put money behind its promise to improve its management.

Congressional aides said lawmakers would watch closely to see whether the department would replace Mr. Farrell's reorganization plan—which has not been released to the public—with a low-cost plan that would make cosmetic changes without markedly improving oversight of trade schools, colleges, banks, and other parties involved in student-aid programs.

Mr. Farrell said his plan had called for restructuring the student-aid office and assigning new tasks to nearly every senior manager. The plan also would have added accountants to the department's 10 field offices to improve reviews of institutions' finances, he said.

Department officials and Mr. Farrell, however, insisted that differences over the reorganization plan did not mean that the department was unwilling to invest in improvements.

Mr. Farrell's explanation of his reasons for resigning contradicted that which Mr. Kearns provided to department employees a week earlier. Mr. Farrell said his resignation was not related to a plan to work in Washington for only a short time, as Mr. Kearns had suggested. He said he had planned to stay until the end of 1992.

### Considered Other Posts

Mr. Farrell said he had told Secretary Alexander in October that he wanted to resign from the student-aid post because of disagreements related to the reorganization plan, but had agreed to stay until Carolynn Reid-Wallace was confirmed as Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education. Mr. Farrell said he had considered taking other posts in the department, but found none to his liking. He said he had no plans beyond a six-month trip to the Amazon region. ■

would interpret the new policy. "If the message goes out that scholarships for members of minority groups are illegal, that would do great damage," he said. "We are going to have to spend a lot of time with the kids we are recruiting to explain to them what this policy really says."

Except for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, Washington higher-education associations have been much more restrained in criticizing Mr. Alexander's proposals than they were in attacking Mr. Williams's statements last year.

### 'A Lot of Questions'

Robert H. Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, said he had "a lot of questions" about the regulations but believed the Education Department was committed to working with colleges on the issue. He advised colleges not to abandon their minority scholarships and simply to tell the department why they offer the grants and how their programs would be affected by the regulations.

Privately, several lobbyists said that leaders of various higher-education associations were worried

**"There is an assumption implicit in the Secretary's ruling that the playing field has been leveled with respect to higher education."**

about making too big a fuss about the issue because of the current political climate in which President Bush and David Duke have both criticized quotas. Mr. Duke will challenge Mr. Bush in the Republican primaries.

Several Democrats in Congress strongly criticized the proposed regulations. They said that if the department carried out the proposal, they would seek legislation to declare it legal for colleges to provide minority scholarships.

Said Sen. Paul Simon, an Illinois Democrat: "The proposed policy is better packaged than last year's statement, but it still sends the wrong message to colleges and to minority students. Federal agencies should not be raising barriers to colleges' efforts to promote campus diversity."

And Rep. Ted Weiss, a New York Democrat, said: "This proposed rule is the same misguided policy the Department of Education attempted last year. Despite the sugar coating, the Administration continues to deny the legality of race-specific scholarships and the economic hardships faced by minority students."

The Washington Legal Foundation, a conservative group that has criticized colleges for offering minority scholarships, praised Mr. Alexander. "We are heartened that the Department of Education now recognizes that the U.S. Constitution and Title VI forbid colleges from judging students on the color of their skin," said Richard A. Samp, the foundation's chief counsel. ■

# Scientists Hope for More Military-Research Spending

*Continued From Page A23*

ing investments in basic and applied research is a relatively inexpensive way to try to preserve a military advantage, many technology experts say. Advances in technology will protect the United States' ability to produce the most powerful weapons, in whatever quantity it might later need, they say. At the same time, the Pentagon would save more money by reducing its forces and producing fewer weapons than by cutting spending on new technology because the latter is a smaller item in the budget.

"Now is the time to continue a strong research program," says Anita K. Jones, a professor of computer science at the University of Virginia. "I think it's clear technology performed exceedingly well in the Desert Storm war and that we continue to need a military defense as more and more countries become armed. That technology is a very cost effective way of maintaining a strong military."

Ms. Jones is a member of the Defense Science Board, which advises the Pentagon on scientific matters.

### Lawmakers Line Up

Others suggest that political circumstances could hurt research programs. Lewis M. Branscomb, director of the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, notes that as the Pentagon goes about cutting back its budget, those programs with the most political support will be the toughest to cut. Lawmakers are already lining up to oppose cuts in their districts' military bases or in weapons systems made in their districts.

Mr. Branscomb notes that research money is widely disbursed, with a relatively small number of jobs or dollars concentrated in particular Congressional districts. That makes them a much easier political target, he adds.

But he says that the very smallness of the amount of money at stake may protect research. To save large amounts, weapons production and the size of military forces will have to be cut. The total budget for research and development could be rapidly reduced, too, without necessarily cutting spending on basic and applied research and the development of technologies. The actual development of new weapons eats up the biggest chunk of the research and development budget, he adds.

The military build-up initiated by the Reagan Administration, Mr. Branscomb says, doubled the total Defense Department budget and tripled the total budget for research and development. But basic research just kept up with inflation, and basic and applied research considered together actually failed to keep up with inflation.

Scientists at the department and elsewhere argue that because research did not share in the build-up, it should be spared from the cuts. In addition, the build-up was based on military technology that existed at the time, and many weapons are becoming technologically obsolete. "The Defense Department has to pay attention to that, and I think they understand it," Mr. Branscomb says.

Robert Killoren, director of the sponsored programs and contracts office for Pennsylvania State University, says that universities may feel the pinch as the Defense Department cuts spending on its industrial contracts. Industry, in turn, may cut back to a disproportionate degree on its own support for university studies.

**"It's clear technology performed exceedingly well in the Desert Storm war and that we continue to need a military defense as more countries become armed."**

"In most companies, when things get tough, it seems to be the long-term research that is one of the first things to go," Mr. Killoren says. "And the long-term research is what universities are best at."

Just as those interested in research talk of "preserving the technology base" of the military, others, pushing for continued production of some weapons, argue that the preservation of the military's "industrial base" is at stake.

The two are closely related. A growing number of policy experts are urging the Defense Department to establish more partnerships with industry to develop dual-use technologies that are expected to be critical to the nation's military and economic success alike. In the approach generally supported, the Pentagon would make competitive awards to consortia led by companies but often involving universities as either members of the consortia or subcontractors to them.

For some time, supporters of the approach have been arguing that it is in the department's own interest to set up the partnerships. If American industries slip too far in international competition to profit from the new technologies, they will no longer be healthy enough—or advanced enough—to supply the needs of the Pentagon, the argument goes.

In past years, moreover, investments in military research have led to lucrative spinoffs for commercial products. The spinoffs now are mainly in the other direction—commercial research being applied to military needs. A recent report of the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, for example, said that the Defense Department, in the field of microelectronics, "has gone from being a technological leader to a follower, as commercial demands for increasingly complex components determine research and development priorities."

### A Small, Visionary Agency

Many proponents of Pentagon-industry partnerships urge the department to support them through the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, which has a reputation as a small, visionary agency that chooses its target technologies wisely and then effectively pushes them forward.

Other experts oppose expanding DARPA to focus more on dual-use technologies. They say its small size and undiluted mission are its strengths. DARPA and the rest of the Defense Department should pursue only technology studies that have a clear connection to military needs, says Ms. Jones of the Defense Science Board.

Some of the opponents advise the government instead to expand its support for commercial technologies through civilian agencies. Others say they fear the government's getting more involved, through any federal agency, in what they consider to be primarily a private-sector issue.

Many others, like Michael J. Kelly, who directs the Manufacturing Research Center at the Georgia Institute of Technology, want

*Continued on Following Page*

## 1992 Appropriations for Health Research

| | Fiscal 1991 Actual spending | Fiscal 1992 President's request | Fiscal 1992 Approved by House | Fiscal 1992 Approved by Senate | Fiscal 1992 Signed by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH** | | | | | |
| National Institutes of Health Cancer Institute | $1,713,759,000 | $1,810,230,000 | $1,830,509,000 | $2,010,230,000 | $1,989,278,000 |
| Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute | 1,126,942,000 | 1,209,924,000 | 1,202,398,000 | 1,190,396,000 | 1,199,398,000 |
| Institute of Dental Research | 148,918,000 | 160,939,000 | 161,235,000 | 158,266,000 | 160,493,000 |
| Institute of Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases | 615,272,000 | 658,557,000 | 667,820,000 | 652,861,000 | 664,080,000 |
| Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke | 541,743,000 | 583,355,000 | 583,355,000 | 583,386,000 | 583,378,000 |
| Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases | 907,276,000 | 976,711,000 | 972,830,000 | 965,952,000 | 971,111,000 |
| Institute of General Medical Sciences | 760,010,000 | 833,180,000 | 820,160,000 | 815,158,000 | 818,910,000 |
| Institute of Child Health and Human Development | 478,956,000 | 520,584,000 | 524,661,000 | 523,826,000 | 524,452,000 |
| Eye Institute | 253,241,000 | 272,260,000 | 272,260,000 | 267,229,000 | 271,002,000 |
| Institute of Environmental Health Sciences | 241,028,000 | 254,484,000 | 254,912,000 | 250,873,000 | 253,902,000 |
| Institute on Aging | 323,752,000 | 348,558,000 | 362,528,000 | 397,176,000 | 387,014,000 |
| Institute of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal, and Skin Diseases | 193,247,000 | 204,797,000 | 204,977,000 | 203,076,000 | 204,502,000 |
| Research Resources | 335,255,000 | 320,975,000 | 309,200,000 | 317,227,000 | 315,220,000 |
| Center for Nursing Research | 39,722,000 | 43,747,000 | 43,143,000 | 45,880,000 | 45,196,000 |
| Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders | 134,935,000 | 146,321,000 | 144,495,000 | 151,608,000 | 149,830,000 |
| Center for Human-Genome Research | 87,418,000 | 110,487,000 | 93,115,000 | 109,309,000 | 105,261,000 |
| International Center | 17,519,000 | 19,922,000 | 19,922,000 | 19,922,000 | 19,922,000 |
| Library of Medicine | 91,408,000 | 100,554,000 | 99,565,000 | 100,549,000 | 100,303,000 |
| Total, N.I.H. | 8,276,739,000 | 8,774,886,000 | 8,824,886,000 | 8,978,133,000 | 9,010,405,000 |
| **HEALTH RESEARCH AND TRAINING** | | | | | |
| Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Mental health research and research training | 482,442,000 | 519,455,000 | 520,019,000 | 520,850,000 | 534,019,000 |
| Centers for Disease Control Occupational safety and health research and training | 96,980,000 | 96,980,000 | 96,980,000 | 108,858,000 | 106,572,000 |

**A table on 1992 Appropriations for Education appears on Page A28.**

# *Link Is Seen Between Defense Cuts and Backing for the Space Station*

WASHINGTON

White House and Congressional enthusiasm for the space station is closely related to cuts in Pentagon spending, some scientists suspect.

The space station, they note, provides jobs for the aerospace industry and other advanced technology companies—the same kinds of businesses that are being hit hard by cuts in defense contracts and by the downturn in the economy.

Some critics of the space station say the money could be better spent on more urgent science and technology projects that could still save jobs in the beleaguered industries. They say the industries' health is important, both in terms of maintaining the nation's commercial competitiveness in applying new technology and in maintaining the industrial base in the United States that the Defense Department relies upon.

But policy experts say the issue of whether major defense contractors could contribute more to federally financed civilian missions should be confronted directly as part of a national debate about technological priorities.

"We don't need a Pavlovian response to throw money into space," a Congressional aide says.

### Siphoning Off Scarce Dollars

Robert L. Park, the Washington director of the American Physical Society, helped lead the battle earlier this year to end support for the space station. He believes it is a waste of money that is siphoning off scarce federal dollars from more valuable science projects.

Mr. Park argues that many of the companies that have the most money at stake in station contracts would also be the major contractors for a project that in his view is more important—the Earth Observing System. EOS involves a series of satellites for observing global environmental changes.

Congress recently approved a budget that slowed plans for EOS and many space-science programs, while providing the full budget request for the space station.

Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., a California Democrat who chairs the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, said that the job losses from declining military budgets were likely to be 10 times as great as the jobs that the space station will provide. But the station is the largest non-military project benefiting defense contractors, he added, and a halt to the space station would exacerbate problems in the aerospace industry. EOS will employ perhaps half as many people as the space station, he said.

### More Assembly-Line Jobs

A higher proportion of the jobs with EOS will be for scientists and laboratory employees than will be the case for the station, he added. The station involves production of more hardware and therefore will generate more assembly-line jobs.

Mr. Brown has supported both the space station and science programs, arguing that the nation needs to maintain its leadership in space and also in its ability to advance new technologies with important commercial applications.

Southern California has already lost about 100,000 defense-related jobs, he added, and he is concerned about the state's economic health. Given the number of jobs at stake, Mr. Brown said there would be some merit in a strategy of exploring whether the same defense contractors could be used for other, high-priority public missions requiring technological advances.

If the only goal was to create more jobs, he said, the government could generate more by building new highways and increasing support for education and health programs than by financing big science and technology programs.

—COLLEEN CORDES

# Scientists Seek Rise in Research Spending

*Continued From Preceding Page*

DARPA to pursue dual-use technologies more—but they also want the government to expand its civilian support for critical commercial technologies. Mr. Kelly calls for a new Department of Industry, which would be charged with just that mission.

### Competing for a Shrinking Pot

Mr. Branscomb adds another twist to the debate. He says the Defense Department must become more involved in partnerships with industry to develop critical dual-use technologies merely to keep businesses interested in competing for its shrinking pot of money. Already, he says, Defense Department awards make up a minor part of most defense contractors' business. As its budget goes down, the Pentagon's importance as a customer will also shrink. Because the specifications for military weapons are diverging more and more from commercial requirements, businesses are less and less able to spin off the research they conduct for the Defense Department into commercial products.

Meanwhile, the pace of technical advances for commercial products has outpaced advances for military uses. Because of intense global competition in commercial markets, businesses are under great pressure to produce research results that can be used to make new products ever more quickly. That gives them less and less incentive to pursue military contracts.

Partnerships with industry would help the Department of Defense take advantage of the cutting-edge commercial technologies that it is interested in, instead of becoming increasingly isolated from technological advances, Mr. Branscomb believes. It's not an issue the Pentagon can afford to ignore, Mr. Kelly maintains. "The DOD strategy," he says, "is based on winning with technology."

He adds: "If you're going to have fewer, you've got to have better." ■

## 1992 Appropriations for Education

| | Fiscal 1991 Actual spending | Fiscal 1992 President's request | Fiscal 1992 Approved by House | Fiscal 1992 Approved by Senate | Fiscal 1992 Signed by the President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STUDENT ASSISTANCE** | | | | | |
| Pell Grants | $5,374,282,000 | $5,775,121,000 | $5,450,000,000 | $5,460,000,000 | $5,460,000,000 |
| Supplemental Grants | 520,155,000 | 346,945,000 | 570,000,000 | 632,000,000 | 577,000,000 |
| College Work-Study | 594,689,000 | 396,615,000 | 595,000,000 | 618,476,000 | 615,000,000 |
| Income-contingent loans | 4,880,000 | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,880,000 | 4,880,000 |
| State Student Incentive Grants | 63,531,000 | 0 | 64,000,000 | 76,000,000 | 72,000,000 |
| Perkins Loans | 156,144,000 | 15,000,000 | 169,000,000 | 171,000,000 | 156,000,000 |
| Stafford Student Loans | 5,381,422,000 | 3,105,711,000 | 3,105,711,000 | 3,105,711,000 | 4,220,459,000 |
| Paul Douglas Teacher Scholarships | 14,639,000 | 14,639,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| **GRADUATE SUPPORT** | | | | | |
| Patricia Roberts Harris graduate fellowships | 17,566,000 | 0* | 17,600,000 | 17,600,000 | 17,600,000 |
| Robert C. Byrd honors scholarships | 9,271,000 | 9,271,000 | 9,271,000 | 9,642,000 | 9,642,000 |
| Jacob K. Javits fellowships | 7,807,000 | 0* | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Patricia Roberts Harris public-service fellowships | 3,198,000 | 0* | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Minority participation graduate fellowships | 5,953,000 | 0* | 5,826,000 | 5,953,000 | 5,953,000 |
| Areas of National Need fellowships | 24,885,000 | 0* | 30,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 28,000,000 |
| **INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE** | | | | | |
| Developing institutions Aid for historically black colleges | 87,831,000 | 87,831,000 | 100,000,000 | 87,831,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Endowment challenge grants | 17,462,000 | 7,462,000 | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Institutional support | 87,831,000 | 87,831,000 | 90,000,000 | 87,831,000 | 87,831,000 |
| Cooperative education | 13,175,000 | 13,175,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| Facilities College-housing and academic-facilities loans | 37,726,000 | 3,598,000 | 3,598,000 | 3,598,000 | 3,598,000 |
| Interest-subsidy grants | 20,396,000 | 19,412,000 | 19,412,000 | 19,412,000 | 19,412,000 |
| International education | 45,867,000 | 45,867,000 | 53,000,000 | 53,170,000 | 53,000,000 |
| Law School Clinical Experience | 5,855,000 | 0 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Veterans' Education Outreach | 2,733,000 | 0 | 2,700,000 | 2,733,000 | 2,700,000 |
| **BILINGUAL EDUCATION** | | | | | |
| Bilingual vocational training | 2,888,000 | 2,888,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Training grants | 36,066,000 | 36,066,000 | 36,000,000 | 36,000,000 | 36,000,000 |
| **LIBRARY RESOURCES** | | | | | |
| Research libraries | 5,855,000 | 0 | 5,855,000 | 5,855,000 | 5,855,000 |
| Training and demonstration | 325,000 | 0 | 325,000 | 325,000 | 325,000 |
| College-library technology grants | 3,904,000 | 0 | 3,904,000 | 6,404,000 | 6,404,000 |
| **AID TO DISADVANTAGED** | | | | | |
| College-aid migrant programs | 1,952,000 | 2,034,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,030,000 | 2,265,000 |
| Legal Training for the Disadvantaged | 2,928,000 | 0 | 3,000,000 | 3,045,000 | 3,045,000 |
| Minority Institutions Science Improvement | 5,855,000 | 6,101,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Programs for disadvantaged students | 333,800,000 | 395,075,000† | 385,249,000 | 405,249,000 | 385,249,000 |
| **EDUCATION RESEARCH AND STATISTICS** | | | | | |
| Education research | 64,714,000 | 74,296,000 | 71,000,000 | 71,500,000 | 71,000,000 |
| Education statistics | 44,313,000 | 51,974,000 | 50,000,000 | 44,313,000 | 47,313,000 |
| **EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED** | | | | | |
| National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research | 58,924,000 | 0 | 58,924,000 | 61,000,000 | 61,000,000 |
| Research and development | 20,174,000 | 20,174,000 | 24,000,000 | 21,000,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Personnel development | 69,289,000 | 69,289,000 | 89,800,000 | 89,800,000 | 89,800,000 |
| Rehabilitation training | 33,353,000 | 0 | 33,353,000 | 36,688,000 | 36,688,000 |
| Postsecondary programs | 8,559,000 | 8,559,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | | | | |
| Adult education | 238,828,000 | 250,727,000 | 280,000,000 | 280,510,000 | 284,760,000 |
| Vocational education grants | 856,503,000 | 890,656,000 | 1,077,000,000 | 947,000,000 | 950,000,000 |
| Teacher training | 214,849,000 | 245,066,000 | 249,423,000 | 253,389,000 | 249,634,000 |
| Office for Civil Rights | 48,405,000 | 56,000,000 | 56,000,000 | 51,691,000 | 55,000,000 |
| Drug-abuse education, prevention for college students | 19,100,000 | 19,500,000 | 19,500,000 | 19,500,000 | 19,500,000 |
| Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education | 14,639,000 | 14,639,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Student Literacy Corps | 5,367,000 | 0 | 5,367,000 | 5,367,000 | 5,367,000 |
| Women's educational equity | 1,995,000 | 500,000 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| School, College, and University Partnerships | 3,904,000 | 0* | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |

* President Bush proposed that these programs receive no money, but he also proposed the creation of new programs to encompass their purposes.
† President Bush requested funds for programs that he proposed to merge with these programs.

**A table on 1992 Appropriations for Health Research appears on Page A27.**

# Report Questions Japan's Access to U.S. Research

*Continued From Page A1*

ing, and we found that, yes, it exists in some places," Ms. Epstein said in an interview. "Universities are granting greater access to scientific research, but not at a price that comes close to approximating what it has cost the American taxpayer to create the research base."

She added: "The report is not bashing Japan. What we raise the specter of is American institutions that are sometimes granting access and control where it might not be in our favor to do that. We only look at the Japanese because they are now our major economic rival."

Ms. Epstein said it was unclear how much money American colleges are receiving from Japan. Except in seven states that require institutions to report foreign financing above a certain level, she said, most colleges are not required to disclose such information.

© 1991 JAY GORODETZER, FOR THE CHRONICLE

**Stephanie Epstein, the report's author: "We wanted to see if that was happening, and we found that yes, it exists in some places."**

### 'Cost to American Taxpayers'

"The anecdotal evidence we have found shows that there is some technology transfer at a cost to American taxpayers," she said. "How much? We don't know and we can't know, until we get more conclusive data."

Two other reports are forthcoming early next year on the subject of technology transfer from U.S. universities to industry, both domestic and foreign. They are being conducted by the General Accounting Office and by the House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations.

The center's report says that since 1986 "Japanese government and business organizations have funneled more than $175-million to American colleges and universities, and two-thirds of these funds were earmarked for scientific research and teaching." The remaining money, according to the report, helps finance Japanese studies, cultural programs, scholarships, and other projects.

### 94 Institutions

The report lists 94 institutions that have received money from Japanese sources for a variety of purposes. The largest recipient is Harvard University. It is said to have received $93-million, including $85-million from the Shiseido Corporation, a Japanese cosmetics firm, to build a Cutaneous Biology Research Center at Massachusetts General Hospital, which is affiliated with the university. Harvard officials emphasize that the hospital is independent from the university.

Other institutions on the list range from the University of Michigan, which has received $4.7-million, to the University of California at Davis with $225,000. The list is not exhaustive, Ms. Epstein said, adding that it includes only grants that she learned of from news accounts, descriptions in journals, or interviews with university people.

By financing research, the report says, Japanese sponsors are better able to negotiate licensing agreements, arrange cooperative ventures to gain access to research, obtain information about research findings before they are made public, and create long-term relationships with universities. Many U.S. companies have similar arrangements with American universities.

Several well-known projects financed by Japanese sources at U.S. colleges are examined and criticized in the report. For example, it raises questions about a joint venture in which Hitachi Chemical Research Inc. provided $16.5-million to the University of California at Irvine for a biotechnology facility. The report suggests that Hitachi stands to benefit more than the university. It says, for instance, that university researchers do not have unrestricted access to Hitachi's portion of the research facility, but Hitachi researchers can enter the university's part of the building.

But David G. Schetter, director of the office of university/industry research & technology at UC-Irvine, strongly disagreed with the study's assertions. "We've acquired—at no cost to the taxpayer—lab space that is of the highest quality, and we're using that lab space now," he said. "Under the state's current fiscal crisis, it's highly unlikely that comparable lab space could be made available to the university at this time."

In addition, Mr. Schetter said, Irvine has written a set of guidelines governing "research interactions" between the university and Hitachi. And some mechanisms are in place for protecting the federal government's investment in research. "To the extent that federal funding gives rise to technology, we are required under the current rules to report that technology to the government," he said.

As for the restricted access to Hitachi's part of the facility, he said: "It is a private company."

### A National Commission

The report calls for the creation of a national commission to examine the extent of "foreign financial participation in scientific research" at American colleges and universities as well as foreign financial support for U.S. think tanks and other sectors of American life. Such a commission would report to the President within two years, the report suggests, on such questions as whether colleges should be required to disclose "any sizable funding" they receive from foreign sources. (The House version of the bill to reauthorize the Higher Education Act has a provision that would require reporting of all foreign gifts in excess of $250,000.)

Ms. Epstein said the federal government may need to develop more specific policies on foreign sponsorship of, and access to, research here. Developing good public policy in that area, she said, is dependent on the disclosure of more information.

### 'Undifferentiated Anxiety'

Some campus officials said they find it troubling that the report dwells on Japan.

Said Stephen H. Atkinson, director of Harvard's office of technology licensing and industry-sponsored research: "It's a little dangerous to focus only on Japanese companies, because it feeds into this undifferentiated national anxiety about competing with Japanese business."

In fact, he said, the issues that universities face in negotiating corporate support of research and licensing of technology are the same whether the companies are Japanese, European, or American. And campus officials do argue that all corporations should recognize the huge national investment that the federal government has made in research universities. "That draws a blank," he said.

Mr. Atkinson said the questions raised by industry's tapping into the nation's research base probably need to be dealt with at a national policy level. But he said many companies feel they're already paying universities too much for access to research.

Mr. Schetter of Irvine said that only 5 per cent of the money the University of California received for research came from industry, and most of that was from domestic companies.

"It's very difficult to license technology and to get industry to sponsor research," Mr. Schetter said. "If there is a problem, it's not the presence of foreign firms, it's the absence of domestic firms who are interested and willing to participate with universities in long-term, fundamental research."

Copies of the report may be obtained for $10 each from the Center for Public Integrity, 1910 K Street, N.W., Suite 802, Washington 20006. ■

# *University Libraries Cancel Thousands of Journal Subscriptions*

*Continued From Preceding Page*

that the cuts this year are more severe—and widespread.

Some librarians and faculty members at Princeton University were so outraged when they first saw Pergamon's increases that they wanted to cancel all subscriptions from the company. Then they decided to weed out those that were not used frequently, were of lower quality, or were extremely costly.

"You do reach a point where no journal is worth that much money," says Donald W. Koepp, university librarian at Princeton. "There is a limit to how much we should pay for these, regardless of their value."

Other libraries are cutting their subscriptions across the board. Oklahoma State University's Edmon Low Library, seeking to cut $109,000 in subscriptions, has asked professors to determine whether some journals are worth the price. Librarians estimate that journals they order from some foreign publishers, including Kluwer Academic Publishers, Springer-Verlag GmbH and Company, and Elsevier NV, have increased in price by roughly 22 per cent.

### Fund-Raising Efforts

Sheila Grant Johnson, Oklahoma State's assistant university librarian for reference, instruction, and collection, predicts that the largest cuts will be among scientific and technical journals, which generally have had the largest price increases.

Although professors, students, and librarians, for the most part, are helping in the process, many worry about how the cancellations will affect research and learning.

"It's hard to determine the direct blows to research," says Berkeley's David Farrell, associate university librarian for collections and public services. "We certainly made the collection less convenient, and we certainly slowed down the research process."

Such concerns have led to fund-raising efforts on some campuses by students and faculty members. Students at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville started an Adopt-a-Periodical fund. By soliciting campus groups and area businesses, the group raised $4,000 and helped reinstate 50 titles for a year.

The Association of Research Libraries says most libraries don't expect ever to return to the level of periodical purchasing that was once possible. As a result, groups of libraries will be forced to share journals.

Says Berkeley's Mr. Farrell: "I think we're going to survive with strong collections, but the shape of the collections is changing." ■

# PRIVATE SUPPORT

## Foundation Grants

**KRESGE FOUNDATION**
**P.O. Box 3151**
**3215 West Big Beaver Road**
**Troy, Mich. 48007-3151**

**Facilities.** For construction projects: $700,000 to Connecticut College.
—For facilities for the school of business and telecommunications: $400,000 to Christian Brothers U.
—For a computer-science and mathematics building: $600,000 to Furman U.
—For renovation of a residence hall: $500,000 to GMI Engineering and Management Institute.
—For the science hall: $600,000 to Simpson College.
**Science.** For scientific equipment: $500,000 to U. of Minnesota.

**LILLY ENDOWMENT**
**2801 North Meridian Street**
**P.O. Box 88068**
**Indianapolis 46208**

**Students.** To develop seminary-student information forms: $200,000 to Educational Testing Service.

**HENRY LUCE FOUNDATION**
**111 West 50th Street**
**New York 10020**

**Economics.** For an international research project on the economic history of Southeast Asia: $180,000 to Australian National U. (project director: Anthony Reid).

**Museums.** For an exhibition and catalogue of the university's collection of American portrait miniatures: $200,000 to Yale U. Art Gallery.

## Gifts & Bequests

**Brown University.** For the library: $500,000 from the estate of John Crawford, Jr.
**DePauw University.** For programs in biological sciences: $3-million from Ruth Lilly.
**Duke University.** For a professorship in management accounting: $1-million from Lafe P. Fox.
—For the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs for a program in leadership: $1-million from Milledge A. Hart, III.
**Earlham College.** For the capital campaign: $1-million from the estate of Geraldine Cox Leatherock.
—For the Quaker Archives in the library: $500,000 from an anonymous donor.
**Harding University.** For support of programs: $1.2-million from an anonymous donor.
**Iowa State University.** For scholarships in the college of agriculture: $250,000 from Gerald and Karen Kolschowsky.
**Morris College.** For support of programs: $112,068 from the estate of Victoria Wines.
**Ripon College.** For scholarships: $450,000 from Donald and Marilyn Anderson and $240,000 from the estate of Eugene Graham.
—For the library: $100,000 from Charles and Joan Van Zoeren.
**St. Olaf College.** For the endowment: $3.2-million from the estate of Marie Gedge.
**Salt Lake Community College.** For support of programs: $2.3-million from an anonymous donor.
**University of Kansas.** For the school of engineering and for scholarships: $322,000 from John J. and Margaret Miller.

United States Agency for International Development
Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Fellowship Program

**REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR**

***Scientific Research Opportunities in India, 1992***

Opportunities for U.S. scientists to conduct collaborative work with Indian scientists in India will be available in 1992 under the Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Fellowship (STF) Program. Fields of research will include Atmospheric/Environmental Sciences, Biology, Biotechnology, Chemistry, Computer Software, Electronics, Forestry, Geology, Marine Science, Materials Science, Microelectronics, Oceanography, Physics, Solid State Electronics, Water Resources, and other appropriate scientific fields. Applicants must be United States citizens under 40 years of age, who have completed a doctoral degree and maintain an ongoing affiliation with a U.S. institution.

U.S. scientists will receive round-trip airfare from their home institution to the research site in India, a settling-in allowance upon their arrival, and a monthly stipend throughout the period of their research. Research fellowships will be of a duration of 3-12 months.

**Applications and proposals must be received no later than February 1, 1992.**

*For application and proposal guidelines, please contact:*

Jeanine M. Daniels
Academy for Educational Development
1255 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
Telephone: (202) 862-1900

# Athletics

## Sidelines

**The University of Notre Dame may enlarge its stadium—a move it has resisted for decades.**

The university said last month that it was studying the feasibility of expanding the 60,000-seat Notre Dame Stadium. The Notre Dame Alumni Association Board had adopted a resolution in September asking the university to study the idea of adding seats to the stadium, citing frequent complaints by alumni about their difficulty in getting football tickets.

The board said that fewer than half of the alumni who participate in the university's annual lottery for football tickets actually get them. Notre Dame has sold out 100 football games in a row, and 148 of 149 since 1964. The only exception was a Thanksgiving Day game in 1973 when students were on break.

University administrators have frequently been pressured by alumni and other Notre Dame faithful to expand the stadium.

But the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, who served as the institution's president for 35 years until his retirement in 1987, always resisted the idea, fearing that it would send the wrong message about the relative value of athletics and academics at the university.

Father Hesburgh's successor, the Rev. Edward (Monk) Molloy, has said repeatedly that the university had no intention of expanding the stadium. Last year he said in an interview that the idea of expanding the stadium or building a new one was "not on my priority list."

Should Notre Dame decide to go ahead with the expansion, it will probably encounter some of the same criticism that greeted its 1990 decision to sign a $38-million agreement with NBC to televise Fighting Irish football games. When Notre Dame pulled out of the College Football Association's television package, some college-sports officials accused the university of selling out.

The university justified the decision, in part, by saying it wanted to reach alumni who could not get tickets to games.

■

**The College Football Association has announced its inaugural "Scholar-Athlete Team,"** honoring 22 junior and senior football players with cumulative grade-point averages above 3.0. The players were selected from among 90 nominees from the football association's 64 member universities.

■

**Four sports officials from the University of Miami told a federal grand jury last week that they did not know federal-aid applications had been falsified on behalf of Miami athletes.**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Education Department are investigating charges that a former Miami adviser falsified forms to get increased Pell Grants for athletes.

## Michigan State Says Perles Will Drop Job as Athletics Director

### President expects board to back demand that coach quit one job

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

George Perles will stay on as Michigan State University's football coach but step aside as athletics director, the university's president has announced.

Michigan State's trustees were scheduled to meet last week, where they were expected to ratify President John DiBiaggio's demand that Mr. Perles relinquish one of his jobs. Mr. DiBiaggio also was set to ask the trustees to delegate to him the authority to hire the athletics director and the football, men's basketball, and hockey coaches, a power now held by the board.

Mr. DiBiaggio said last week that he hoped the board would support him and that the university could put behind it a controversy that had marred its image for nearly two years. In January 1990, the trustees gave Mr. Perles the athletics director's job over the president's objections, and since then the institution has struggled to overcome the perception that it cares more about sports than academics.

**"We're hopeful that all the ambiguity and uncertainty is gone now. We're also going to announce soon the process for the athletics-director search."**

Mr. DiBiaggio hoped the matter had been settled last month when, based on a review of the two-job arrangement, Michigan State's provost recommended that Mr. Perles relinquish the coaching job. The president then announced that he would offer Mr. Perles a 3½-year contract as athletics director, if he quit as coach.

### Face-to-Face Meeting

But in public comments following the president's announcement, Mr. Perles balked, saying he had a right to both jobs.

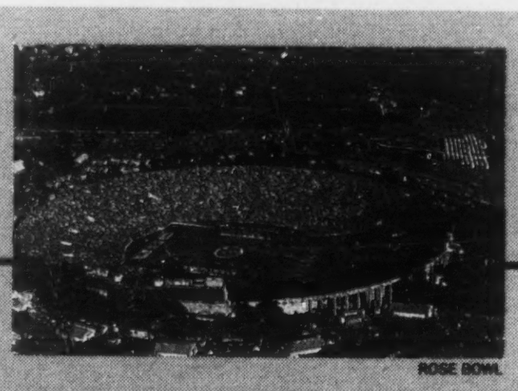
When the two men finally met face to face two weeks ago, the president reiterated his offer that Mr. Perles be the director through June 1995. Mr. Perles rejected the offer, saying his coaching contract ran through 1997 and insisting that he be given the director's job for a comparable period.

Mr. DiBiaggio countered by dumping Mr. Perles from the director's job and permitting him to continue to coach.

"I was asked to sign this proposal, and I refused to sign it," Mr. Perles told local reporters, "and this was the result."

Mr. Perles has suggested that he might sue Michigan State if he were not allowed to keep both jobs. He didn't comment on that possibility last week, however.

Said Terry Denbow, a spokesman for Michigan State: "We're hopeful that all the ambiguity and uncertainty is gone now. We're also going to announce soon the process for the athletics-director search."



ROSE BOWL

### Bowl Games: The Teams and What They'll Collect

| Bowl | Date | Location | Teams | Per team* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aloha | Dec. 25 | Honolulu | Stanford vs. Georgia Tech | $ 650,000 |
| Blockbuster | Dec. 28 | Miami | Alabama vs. Colorado | 1,600,000 |
| California | Dec. 14 | Fresno, Cal. | Fresno State vs. Bowling Green | 250,000 |
| Citrus | Jan. 1 | Orlando, Fla. | Clemson vs. California | 1,350,000 |
| Copper | Dec. 31 | Tucson, Ariz. | Baylor vs. Indiana | 650,000 |
| Cotton | Jan. 1 | Dallas | Florida State vs. Texas A&M | 3,100,000 |
| Fiesta | Jan. 1 | Tempe, Ariz. | Penn State vs. Tennessee | 2,000,000 |
| Freedom | Dec. 30 | Anaheim, Cal. | San Diego State vs. Tulsa | 650,000 |
| Gator | Dec. 29 | Jacksonville, Fla. | Virginia vs. Oklahoma | 1,200,000 |
| Hall of Fame | Jan. 1 | Tampa, Fla. | Ohio State vs. Syracuse | 1,000,000 |
| Heritage | Dec. 21 | Miami | Alabama State vs. North Carolina A&T | 150,000 |
| Holiday | Dec. 30 | San Diego | Brigham Young vs. Iowa | 1,300,000 |
| Independence | Dec. 28 | Shreveport, La. | Georgia vs. Arkansas | 650,000 |
| John Hancock | Dec. 31 | El Paso | Illinois vs. UCLA | 1,000,000 |
| Liberty | Dec. 29 | Memphis | Air Force vs. Mississippi State | 900,000 |
| Orange | Jan. 1 | Miami | Miami vs. Nebraska | 4,200,000 |
| Peach | Jan. 1 | Atlanta | East Carolina vs. N. C. State | 900,000 |
| Rose | Jan. 1 | Pasadena, Cal. | Michigan vs. Washington | 6,500,000 |
| Sugar | Jan. 1 | New Orleans | Notre Dame vs. Florida | 3,600,000 |

* Estimated. A team that belongs to a conference may be required to share its payment with the other teams in its league, based on the conference's revenue-sharing plan. A team that does not belong to a conference will keep the entire estimated payment, after expenses.

JOJO GRAGASIN

## *IRS Rules That 2 Bowls Must Pay Taxes on Money They Received From Corporate Sponsors*

WASHINGTON

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the Cotton Bowl and the John Hancock Bowl must pay taxes on the money they receive from corporate sponsors.

Although the rulings apply only to the Cotton and John Hancock football bowl games and establish no official precedent, they are part of a pattern of tougher tax scrutiny that could have great implications for college sports.

The revenue service ruled that Mobil Corporation's contribution to the Cotton Bowl—about $1.5-million—and John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company's $1-million payment to its bowl should be taxed as unrelated-business income.

Tax law says that non-profit groups must pay unrelated-business tax on income that is not "substantially related" to their primary mission—which, for the bowl games, is education. The IRS ruled that the donations given to the bowl games by the corporations were, in effect, payments made in exchange for advertising. The revenue service dismissed claims by lawyers for the bowl games that the contributions were not made in exchange for any benefit.

In line with its policy, the IRS did not identify the Cotton and Hancock Bowls.

But Bruce Bernstien, a tax partner at Arthur Andersen who represents the Cotton Bowl, said last week: "We have received indication from the service that it plans to maintain its position that the funds we receive from our sponsor are taxable."

The non-profit groups that sponsor the bowl games may appeal the rulings to the IRS or challenge them in either the Tax Court or U.S. District Court. If the rulings stand, the bowls must pay a tax of about 34 per cent on the corporate contributions.

### Seeking Legislative Relief

College and bowl-game officials also are hoping for legislative relief. Bills in the House and Senate would amend the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1986 to protect the tax-free status of groups that sponsor amateur athletic events. However, a competing bill, introduced by Rep. Paul B. Henry, a Michigan Republican, would declare all revenues from television and gifts taxable as unrelated-business income.

Officials of the bowl games note that most of the money they get from corporate sponsors goes directly to the colleges that participate in their games. National Collegiate Athletic Association rules, in fact, require that bowl games return 75 per cent of their gross receipts to the teams.

"The real losers are the institutions that participate in the games," said Mr. Bernstien.

—DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

C2175-1A


# THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education

ISSN 0009-5982

January 8, 1992 • $2.75
Volume XXXVIII, Number 18


## Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Democracy is not wholly free from contradiction, but it rests on a certain bedrock of stability that is fairly impressive."

**Francis Fukuyama, discussing the "end of history": A9**

"People will assume that if it gets bad we could just lob shells into the stratosphere. This will keep them from making hard decisions, like reducing carbon dioxide and CFC's."

**A scientist, on proposals to counteract man-made atmospheric problems: A7**

"I learned how incredibly difficult curricular reform is. Trying to reconcile the needs of engineers and musicians is all but impossible."

**A professor at the U. of Miami: A18**

"Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education? It's a terrible choice."

**A state higher-education leader, on the bleak budget picture: A25**

"Bob Atwell is a functionary who either should represent all higher education equitably or step aside."

**The president of a lobbying group for black colleges: A37**

"If things become horrendous, then you're going to see scientists coming over here by the tens of thousands and driving taxicabs."

**A director of Russian studies, on the problems Russian scientists face: A46**

"I saw nothing terribly incriminating."

**An Auburn U. trustee, on audio tapes broadcast on "60 Minutes": A44**

"Underclass is a particularly nasty label. Earlier terms such as pauper, vagrant, and tramp were openly pejorative, but underclass is a technical-sounding word that hides its pejorative meaning."

**The sociologist Herbert J. Gans: A56**


| SECTION 1 | PAGES A1-56 |
|---|---|
| Athletics | A43-44 |
| Business & Philanthropy | A39-40 |
| Gazette | A47 |
| Government & Politics | A24-38 |
| Information Technology | A19-23 |
| International | A45-46 |
| Personal & Professional | A15-18 |
| Scholarship | A6-14 |
| Students | A41-42 |
| **SECTION 2** | **PAGES B1-92** |
| Bulletin Board | B8-91 |
| Opinion, Letters, Arts | B1-7 |

© 1991 DAN BORRIS, OUTLINE PRESS

**Francis Fukuyama: "Democracy ... rests on a certain bedrock of stability that is fairly impressive."**

**BACK IN PRINT**

## *Author Revisits Disputed Thesis About the 'End of History'*

By ELLEN K. COUGHLIN

WASHINGTON

In the summer of 1989, Francis Fukuyama declared that history had come to an end.

In an essay in *The National Interest*, he argued that history, in the philosophical sense of an evolutionary process that culminates in a worldwide ideological consensus, was over; with the impending collapse of communism, liberal democracy was triumphant.

Mr. Fukuyama, a political scientist at the RAND Corporation, says that developments since then—the disintegration of the Soviet Union being a prime example—have borne out his argument.

It's a good thing for Mr. Fukuyama that events seem to be conspiring in his favor. He is about to come out with an expanded version of his thesis, a book called *The End of History and the Last Man*, to be published this month by the Free Press.

If the book provokes anything like the reaction the essay did—more than two years later, scholars are still reacting to it

*Continued on Page A8*

## *President of Black-College Lobbying Group Stirs Furor With Claim ACE Is Racist*

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The president of the major lobbying group for historically black colleges has accused the American Council on Education of racism and the council's president of hostility toward black colleges.

The charge, in a letter from Samuel L. Myers, president of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, stunned many of the black-college presidents to whom it was sent. While most of the presidents who agreed to comment said Mr. Myers had raised a few good points, they all said they believed the American Council and its president, Robert H. Atwell, had been strong supporters of black colleges and minority students.

Several black-college officials said the letter reflected poor leadership of NAFEO. They added that the lobbying group that needed to provide better services to black colleges was not the ACE, but NAFEO itself. They also expressed fear that the controversy would undermine the existing support for black colleges, both in the American Council and among government officials.

Mr. Atwell said he was "saddened and angered" by the letter, which he said was inaccurate in its descriptions of the ACE. Mr. Myers said that almost all of the black-college presidents who responded to his letter had indicated "support for my

*Continued on Page A37*

© 1992 SUSAN MUNIAK, FOR THE CHRONICLE

**Samuel L. Myers: His letter alleges "the persistence of racism at the American Council on Education under Bob Atwell's presidency."**

## Russia Is Struggling to Salvage Sciences; New Academy Formed

By KIM A. McDONALD

**With the demise of the Soviet Union and the re-emergence of Russia as an international power, the Soviet Academy of Sciences, which once controlled a vast network of 250 government-financed research institutes, has transferred its authority to the newly formed Russian Academy of Sciences.**

The leaders of the new academy promised reforms to improve the quality of Russian science. But whether the body will be capable of making major changes in the current system as it struggles to maintain its scientific enterprise is unclear.

Deteriorating research facilities, shortages of currency to pay for equipment and chemicals, and a government pay scale that gives the typical researcher only half the salary of a Moscow bus driver are now all threatening the health of Russian science and raising fears of a massive "brain drain" of researchers to Western countries.

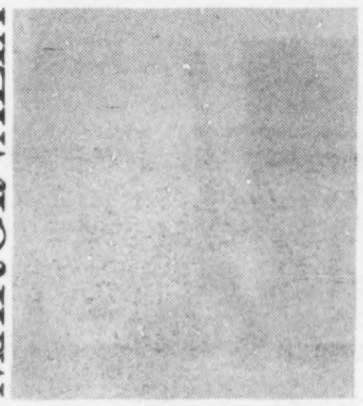
Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said many American scientists returning from Russia had

*Continued on Page A45*

**A Bleak Legislative Outlook for Higher Education**

The dismal financial conditions confronting legislators in most states will result in another year of hardships for public colleges and universities, a *Chronicle* survey indicates. College officials and lawmakers predict further layoffs, sharp increases in tuition, and limits on student enrollment. See story on Page A25. A preview of the issues in each of the 50 state legislatures begins on Page A26.

## MARGINALIA



Headline on a flyer from the American Council on Education / Macmillan Series on Higher Education:

PROGRAM-ORIENTED
LEADERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION
NEW IDEAS FOR
PROBLEM SLOVING

Here's one: Don't create problems that need sloving in the first place.

■

Alarming news from a newsletter, *Bricks and Mortar*, about a temporary closing of the library at Mankato State University:

"The move necessitates the complete disruption, removal, and reinstallation of all computer systems, telephones, library materials and staff. . . ."

■

Credit line under a picture in *The Chronicle:*

PERDUE UNIVERSITY

"One of the Big Hen institutions?" a reader asks.

■

A bill of fare at the University of Massachusetts–Boston assures us: "Menu prices include the necessary disposable serviceware and staff."

■

Picture caption in the *Texas Medical Center News:*

"Mike Templeton, 33, was the center of attention as he showed off the battery-powered heart assist device that saved his life for reporters during a press conference."

Talk about drama!

■

Notice in *The Stallion*, the newspaper at Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College:

"Students should look at the lists posted on the bulletin boards outside the Registrar's Office for the location of their advisor-advisee meetings, which were held yesterday from 8:30 a.m.-9 a.m."

Of historical interest, probably.

■

Note in *Library Hotline* about the Department of State library:

"A new addition is the Rare Book and Special Collections Room where some of the library's treasurers that had previously been in storage can be displayed."

They're well preserved, we hope.

■

Several readers have clipped and returned to us a front-page headline that we published recently:

LIMITED SUPPLIES
OF BRAIN TISSUE
HAMPER RESEARCH

SHORTAGES A PROBLEM FOR THOSE STUDYING PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

"Applies to *all* the disciplines, wouldn't you say?" one reader writes.

—C.G.

# In Brief

### Stop animal research, Florida professor told

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A University of Florida committee has suspended a faculty member's right to use animals in research, after finding he had conducted such work without university approval and taken poor care of some of the animals.

The university's committee on animal care and use ordered Jack Gaskin, associate professor of infectious diseases, to suspend animal research for six months, the panel's chairman said.

The committee found Mr. Gaskin kept rodents, birds, and a snake without authorization on university property in overcrowded conditions. The committee also found that some of the animals did not appear to be getting enough food and water. Mr. Gaskin said he had permission to keep some of the animals and did not mistreat any of them. ■

### Thief steals teeth from cadavers

PHILADELPHIA—A thief stole the gold teeth from several cadavers used by medical students at the University of Pennsylvania.

University police are investigating the incident, in which someone apparently broke into the university's anatomy laboratories and stole the teeth, valued at $20 to $40 each. The laboratories are restricted to students, faculty members, and the university medical center's employees.

University officials now plan to remove valuable teeth from cadavers before students dissect the corpses. The teeth will be reinserted before the bodies are cremated. ■

AP/WIDE WORLD

### Nine die in stampede at City College

NEW YORK—City investigators have told reporters that the City College of the City University of New York may be to blame for failing to provide adequate security at a basketball game between rap stars. Fans pushing to get into the college gym caused nine people to be crushed to death. Campus officials have declined to comment. ■

### Temple U. fires financial director

PHILADELPHIA—Temple University has fired one of its top financial officials, Raymond A. Riley, who has been charged with embezzling university funds. Mr. Riley, who was director of accounts payable, was fired last month after a week-long internal investigation. The police charged him with forgery and theft by deception.

Mr. Riley is believed to have embezzled more than $125,000 from the institution over an 18-month period, according to university officials. Mr. Riley, who had worked for Temple since December 1988, could not be reached for comment. ■

### Pharmacist resigns over birth-control pill

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—A pharmacist at the University of Florida's student health center has resigned under pressure from university officials after repeated complaints from students that he refused to dispense the prescription drug Ovral, which can be used to terminate a pregnancy.

Ovral, also known as the "morning-after pill," prevents the implantation of a fertilized egg if a woman takes the pill within 72 hours of having sex.

The pharmacist, Michael Katsonis, had worked for the university's Student Health Services for two years. He refused to fill prescriptions for the drug because he said its use conflicted with his religious beliefs.

According to a spokesman for the university, the pharmacy tried to accommodate Mr. Katsonis's beliefs by putting another pharmacist on call when Mr. Katsonis worked alone so students could have access to Ovral. The university said the arrangement had failed after Mr. Katsonis ordered a pharmacy employee not to give out a prescription for Ovral that was filled by another pharmacist.

Mr. Katsonis, who could not be reached for comment, resigned last week, but the university agreed to pay him until his contract expires in June. ■

### Professor says Clemson violated his rights

CLEMSON, S.C.—The head of the political-science department at Clemson University will not be reappointed when his term ends in June amid allegations that he used his classroom to preach his religious beliefs.

Charles W. Dunn, who is a Baptist, has been head of the department for 20 years and is also chairman of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board. Campus officials said the department needed a new leader.

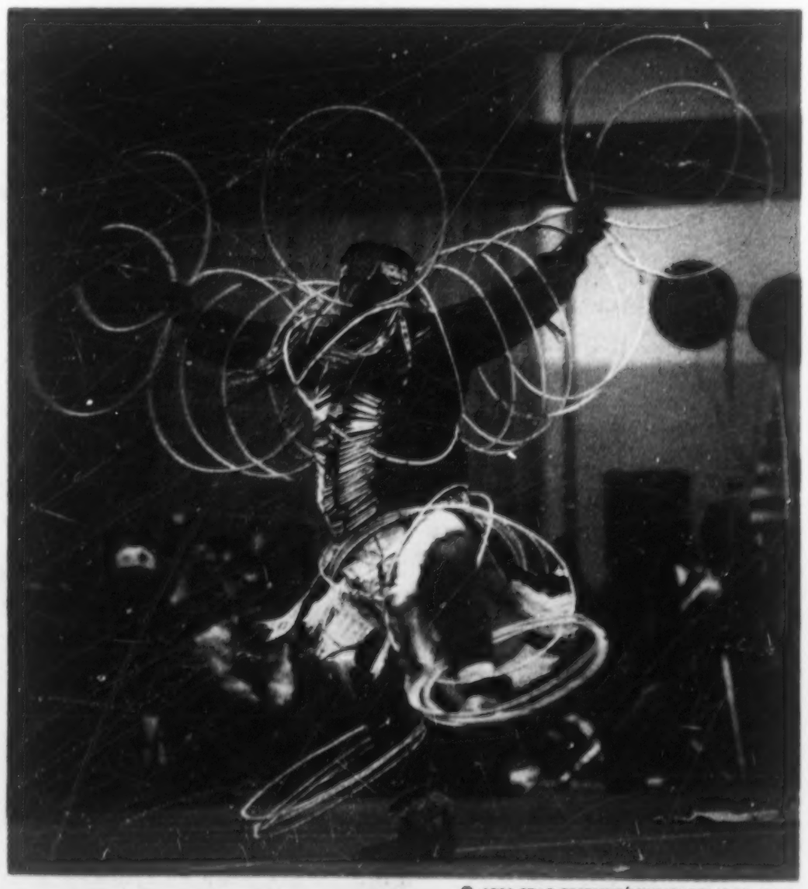
Last month *The Charlotte Observer* obtained a copy of an internal letter from 1989 in which four members of the department contended that Mr. Dunn had held prayer sessions in his office and had pressured students about their religious beliefs.

Robert A. Waller, dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Clemson, said the decision not to reappoint Mr. Dunn had nothing to do with the allegations. Clemson investigated and found no evidence to support the claims, he said.

Mr. Dunn said his First Amendment rights had been violated. "Since when is it wrong to pray in your office?" he asked, adding: "I have never imposed my religious beliefs on others." ■

### Correction

■ Due to a miscalculation by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, an article on a draft report of CASE's proposed campaign accounting rules (*The Chronicle*, November 27, 1991) contained an error. The article should have said that a $100,000 pledge made in the will of a 65-year-old man, after being discounted according to a proposed formula, would be reported as a commitment of $48,158. ■



© 1991 STAR TRIBUNE/MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

### Indians powwow at St. Thomas U.

ST. PAUL—More than 5,000 American Indians from around the United States and Canada gathered for a powwow at the University of St. Thomas field house last month.

The two-day event, a "contest powwow," featured two competitions—a dance contest and a drum contest—and awarded $21,000 in prize money.

According to a university official, 300 dancers and 19 drum groups competed in the powwow, which was sponsored by the university and an area corporation. ■

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the third week in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $67.50 per year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1992 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

**A BLEAK OUTLOOK**

# HIGHER EDUCATION *and* THE STATES

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK and MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

AS BAD AS THE FINANCIAL PICTURE HAS BEEN for higher education in this academic year, 1992-93 could be even worse.

With many state legislatures beginning their 1992 legislative sessions this month, the recession and continuing budget crises in the states are expected to preoccupy lawmakers and overwhelm all the other issues affecting higher education.

A *Chronicle* survey of college officials and lawmakers in the 50 states found most predicting that their states' dismal financial condition would result in another year of hardship for public colleges, bringing still more layoffs, steep tuition increases, and limits on enrollment.

"If in fact we get no more money, we'll take no more students," says Barry Munitz, chancellor of the California State University System. He says his request for a 7-per-cent increase in 1992-93 is for a "survival budget."

The woes will also mean lean times for private colleges and students who depend on their states for financial support. Though college costs are rising, there will be few increases for student aid.

Other studies bear out the projections. According to the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers, state budgets "are as weak as they have ever been."

That grim assessment is reflected in a recent survey of legislative leaders on their top priorities for 1992. Conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures, the survey found that lawmakers considered balancing their budgets to be their highest priority, and that many were prepared to include education, and "higher education in particular" in spending cuts.

The financial picture for states is more complicated today than it was in the early 1980's, experts say, because governments are confronting revenue shortfalls as a result of the recession while still trying to meet spiraling expenses for such programs as corrections and health care for the poor.

In that environment, it is difficult for higher education to compete, says Gary Cox, executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. "Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education?" he asks. "It's a terrible choice."

Julie K. Phelps, vice-president for business and finance at Delaware State College, says higher education's image is not always an advantage. "The public does not automatically see higher education as a public responsibility," she says. "It's seen as just another special-interest group."

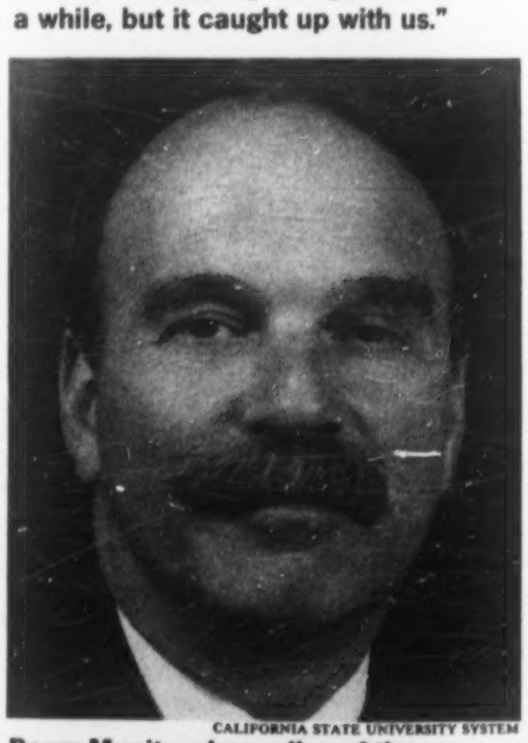
That image is likely to be reinforced by the ambitious—and, college officials acknowledge, often unrealistic—appropriations requests that many higher-education systems are submitting to their governors and legislatures. In 26 states, the requests call for increases above 10 per cent. Many are seeking increases above 20 per cent, in part to recoup money cut from their budgets in 1991.

In virtually all cases, college leaders say they do not expect to receive amounts even close to their requests. But many say they have a responsibility to show public officials what their financial needs are.

The squeeze is being felt even by states that have been relatively untouched by the recession or were not scheduled to discuss budget issues this year. In Washington State, Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, is proposing large and unexpected tuition increases as part of his deficit-reduction plan. "We were booming along there for a while, but it caught up with us," says Ann Daley, executive director of the state's Higher Education Coordinating Board.

© 1992 GANT W. EICHRODT

**Ann Daley, executive director of Washington State's coordinating board: "We were booming along there for a while, but it caught up with us."**



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

**Barry Munitz, chancellor of the California State University System: "If in fact we get no more money, we'll take no more students."**

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

**Gary Cox, executive director of Kentucky's council: "Do you put people out of nursing homes to pay for higher education? It's a terrible choice."**

The outlook, however, is not altogether bleak.

In several states, college and community leaders are working to promote higher education's cause. The Friends of the 14 Pennsylvania Universities, the Citizens Council for Michigan Public Universities, and a less-formal group of public-college alumni and supporters in Florida are just three of the groups that have been organizing recently to campaign for increased financing for higher education.

AT LEAST NINE STATES may consider tax increases or tax-reform measures that could benefit higher education directly or indirectly this year. Those states are Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

In Georgia, Gov. Zell Miller, a Democrat, has proposed increasing user fees to help finance construction of 15 major projects for the university system and to "scrape together enough money" for a 3-per-cent salary increase for faculty members.

"As Bulldog fans," says Governor Miller, "we know that there's a time to hunker down and there's a time to call a daring play that heads you straight for the goal line. I hope you will agree that the time for hunkering down is over. I want to score."

Tennessee Gov. Ned Ray McWherter, a Democrat, will be championing a tax increase that could free up money for higher education. But in at least two other states—Connecticut and New Jersey—legislators are expected to battle their governors in an attempt to repeal taxes enacted in 1991 and 1990, respectively. The public anger unleashed by those tax increases is expected to make lawmakers in other states cautious about approving similar measures.

In many states, the budget problems have inspired governors and legislators to consider changes in the way public colleges are run. Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, and Oregon are among those where new governance proposals will be on the table. Lawmakers in Missouri, North Carolina, and Utah also are expected to consider legislation to make public colleges more accountable for the way they educate students and spend public funds.

Tight money situations often prompt "hard looks at bureaucracies," says Ross A. Hodel, deputy director of the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

While proposals that cost money will be rare, a few other issues affecting higher education will surface in legislatures this year. In Indiana, some lawmakers want to cut or eliminate the subsidy for out-of-state students who attend public colleges. Louisiana and Kansas will consider proposals to improve postsecondary education in vocational-technical fields. And lawmakers in at least four states—Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee—are likely to consider increased regulation of proprietary schools. ■

**A summary of the outlook in each of the states begins on Page A26.**